

Instructions and Information Needed for WO Reports for Fish, Wildlife, Botany, and Threatened and Endangered Species

State Office: _____

State tables from FY00 are posted on the intranet <http://web.blm.gov/internal/wo-200/wo-230/datacall.htm>

A. 2001 Accomplishments: ESA Compliance/Species Conservation

ESA Compliance/Species Conservation for FY01		
Description	Under Development	Completed
Number of Biological Assessments		
Cost of those Biological Assessments (000's)		

Conservation Plans/Strategies/Agreements and Status			
Names of Documents for FY01 (Insert as many rows as necessary)	Under Development	Completed	Being Implemented
Total Cost of Conservation Plans/Strategies/Agreements (000's)			

Recovery Plans		
	Animal	Plant
Number of Recovery Plans Being Implemented in FY01		
Total Cost to complete and implement Recovery Plans (000's)		
Give the Number of Staff That Participated as a Recovery Team Member and Names of Recovery Plans Developed in FY01		
Names of Recovery Plans for FY01 (Insert as many rows as necessary)	Staff Number	

B. 2001 Accomplishments and 2003 Needs

Please provide total funding level needs and additional FTEs for your Fish, Wildlife, Botany, and Threatened and Endangered Species programs for Fiscal Year 2003.

- Each State Office should compile Resource Area or Field Office figures from the FY2003 Needs tables and submit one table per state.

FY2003 Program Needs		
	Total Funding Needs (\$000's)	Additional Personnel Needs (#FTE)
Wildlife		
Fisheries		
Botany		
Threatened and Endangered Species		

Accomplishments and Needs Narratives

Specific examples of needs and successes help convey and quantify the Bureau’s program accomplishments and needs. This information will be used for the Annual Fish and Wildlife Accomplishments Report, the 2003 budget justification, other reports, briefing papers, and brochures.

Please provide narratives describing Fish, Wildlife, Botany, and Threatened and Endangered Species Accomplishments for 2001 and Needs for Fiscal Year 2003. Each State is required to provide **two** accomplishments (each in paragraph form) and then five bulleted accomplishments for each program. Each State is also required to provide **two** needs narratives for each program (in paragraph form) and then up five bulleted needs for each program. Hence, we anticipate receiving a total of four narratives and ten bullets for each program. A sample for constructing and formatting the narratives has been provided. Please follow the guidelines below and utilize the standardized format provided.

Guidelines

- Include the name of the Resource Area(s) or Field Office(s) in each accomplishment and need.
- Include possible partners such as Trout Unlimited or The Nature Conservancy.
- Provide positive economic benefit and/or conflict resolution to community and country as a result of management activities on BLM.
- Narratives should be clear, concise, and informative.

Threatened and Endangered Species Management (Sample Narratives)

2001 Accomplishments

BLM wildlife biologists continued to participate in delineation and habitat-use mapping efforts for sage grouse in a nine State region. State wildlife agencies are leading the conservation planning efforts in these States. In addition, biologists are working cooperatively in a seven-State area on developing State conservation plans for the black-tailed prairie dog, a species that potentially could be listed under the Endangered Species Act if conservation efforts fail. Efforts to inventory and identify potential reintroduction sites for the threatened Utah prairie dog are underway in Utah.

Several habitat improvement projects designed specifically for sage grouse were completed in Utah and Wyoming in cooperation with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Mule Deer Foundation, and Shell Oil Company. BLM, in cooperation with the Desert Land and Livestock, cooperatively restored 320 acres of old monoculture seedings in an area that was historically important sage grouse habitat in northeastern Utah.

- Roswell Field Office is developing the Ft. Stanton Area of Critical Environmental Concern Implementation Plan that addresses the endangered Kuenzler's hedgehog cactus.
- BLM in Colorado continues to manage Black-footed ferret breeding and pre-conditioning facility. Ferrets from this facility are being transplanted in Colorado and Utah.
- Alturas Field Office inventoried eight allotments, totaling 116,000 acres, for sage grouse habitat. Fifteen leks were counted numerous times during the breeding season.
- Dillon Field Office coordinated with Beaverhead National Forests and Salmon Field Office to facilitate potential habitat mapping and identification of Lynx Analysis Units.
- Approximately 200,000 acres of grassland were surveyed for Mountain plover in the Socorro Field Office.

2003 Needs

The Utah Prairie Dog Interim Conservation Strategy calls for vegetation projects to improve existing habitat. Monitoring of past projects is also needed. Improvement of public land habitat is required for implementation of the local Habitat Conservation Plan and in resolving conflicts on private lands. The “take” of Utah prairie dogs on private lands is based on Utah prairie dog numbers on public lands. Most of the vegetation projects would be completed by contractors. An additional FTE is needed to implement BLM’s recovery responsibilities and administer the Utah prairie dog program, freeing up our current biologist to work on other concerns. Cooperators include the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. There is also increasing concern that existing Utah prairie dog management plans may need modification to cover multi-species concerns. (\$50,000)

Continuation of the Oregon Spotted Frog study with the USGS to determine the relationship of bullfrogs to the decline of Oregon Spotted Frog. Continue study of the Casey tract, Crescent Creek and possibly Sunriver populations to determine how the populations in those areas which do not have bullfrog populations differ from the Casey tract which does have both species. Study results may help in determining how to allocate future funds and management. (i.e., Should we focus on maintaining certain habitats within bullfrog infested areas for spotted frogs or should we put effort into bullfrog control?) (\$35,000)

- The Surprise Field Office needs supplemental funding to promote recovery of the Warner sucker by conducting habitat surveys in the upper Warner Basin. (\$10,000)
- All Idaho Field Offices will need additional funding to implement actions to reduce noxious weed infestations on listed MacFarlane's four-o'clock populations. (\$7,000)
- Billings Field Office continued peregrine falcon productivity monitoring necessary under delisting criteria. (\$2,000)
- The Las Cruces Field Office will continue implementation of planned actions in the recovery plans for Southwestern willow flycatcher, loach minnow and spikedace. (\$15,000)
- Initiate a GIS mapping project for all listed special status plant species in the Kanab Field Office for the field office planning and standards and guides assessments. (\$10,000)

Wildlife Management (Narratives)

2001 Accomplishments

2003 Needs

Fisheries Management (Narratives)

2001 Accomplishments

2003 Needs

Botany Management (Narratives)

2001 Accomplishments

2003 Needs

C. FY2000 T/E Species Expenditures and Special Status Species Information

Please provide Special Status Species list funding information on **Threatened and Endangered Species Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2001**. Follow the guidelines below and utilize the standardized format provided in Table C.

Guidelines for T/E Expenditures

- Only species on the list of Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Wildlife and Plants (50 CFR Part 17) at the end of the Fiscal Year are to be reported. Expenditures made prior to the actual listing date of a species, but still within the same year, may be reported (e.g., costs of public meetings, notices, surveys, initial recovery efforts). Monies for unlisted, separate populations of listed vertebrates cannot be allowed into the report.
- Species should be identified by the same name as found in the most current list of species. Amounts above \$2,000 need be only to nearest \$500 or \$1,000; smaller amounts may be to the nearest \$100.
- In passing the amendment, Congress indicated that the requirement was aimed primary at expenses associated with the development and implementation of recovery plans for listed species. Thus, the main focus of the report should be funding of projects that are primarily to support the conservation of endangered or threatened species.
- Only reasonably identifiable expenditures for listed species will be totaled in this report. Extraordinary accounting to track monies expended on individual listed species are not expected.
- All habitat acquisition costs are to be reported separately from all other identifiable expenditures. Such acquisitions must be primarily for the purpose of conserving specific Federally listed species. As with other projects, those portions of habitat acquisition costs that are specifically for a listed species may be prorated out of the total acquisition costs when the other habitat is being acquired for other purposes (e.g., 25 acres of a 250-acre purchase will be set aside).
- Salary and benefits of an employee working full-time on a single species or whose time devoted to a particular species can be readily identified can be reported. Conversely, staff costs that are not assigned to work on particular species are not usually reportable.
- Any State or Federal project that incurs increased costs related directly to mitigation or other conservation efforts on behalf of Federally listed species can report that added cost.
- Examples of reportable expenditures that are directed to individual species include status surveys, habitat management or acquisition, research, propagation (including surrogate species), recovery plan development or implementation, and mitigation. The project must be to primarily benefit the listed species and not other conservation goals.
- Expenditures in a single project devoted to a number of listed species should be prorated.
- Monitoring and survey costs should be reported when: 1) The cost of the monitoring or survey

was during the period the species was under a proposed listed and the species was actually listed in the same fiscal year that the monitoring and surveys were conducted; 2) The monitoring or survey covered both candidates and listed species and the cost can be prorated to include only the listed species; and 3) Monitoring or surveys costs of listed species should be included when they readily identifiable to a single species.

D. FY2001 Challenge Cost Share

Please provide funding information on Fiscal Year 2001 Challenge Cost Share accomplishments by completed project. Provide funding levels for each benefitting BLM subactivity and all contributed amounts from other partners. Please utilize the standardized format provided in Table D.